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**UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION**

**OF**

**DANIEL M. FALKOFF, MORTON TARR AND PHILIP J. LENTINI**

**FOR**

**TELEPHONY SERVICES PROVIDER ARRANGEMENT FOR HOME AREA NETWORK**

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By Richard A. Jordan

Richard A. Jordan

## INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

U. S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/365,726, filed August 3, 1999, in the name of Richard Edson, entitled "Multi-Service In-Home Network With An Open Interface" and assigned to the assignee of this application, incorporated by reference.

U. S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/193,813, filed March 31, 2000, in the name of Theodore F. Tabloski, et al., entitled "Home Area Network" and assigned to the assignee of this application, incorporated by reference.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to the field of user-premises or home area networking, to allow different types of systems and/or communications devices to utilize one in-home network to communicate with each other and to access a number of external communication services, and more specifically to systems and methods of connecting telephone sets to the public switched telephony network (PSTN) through a home area network, which can also provide other telephony services.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

U. S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/365,726, filed August 3, 1999, in the name of Richard Edson, entitled "Multi-Service In-Home Network With An Open Interface" (hereinafter "the Edson application") and U. S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/193,813, filed March 31, 2000, in the name of Theodore F. Tabloski, et al., entitled "Home Area Network" (hereinafter "the Tabloski, et al., application") describe various embodiments of an in-home

1 network and server therefor that provides a number of services. It is desirable to interface  
2 the home's telephony devices to the server to facilitate provision by the server of a number  
3 of telephony services, such as call answering and recording of messages, in such a manner  
4 so that, in the event of a power failure or malfunction of the server, the home's telephony  
5 devices will still be connected to the PSTN to facilitate receiving and placing of telephone  
6 calls.

### 7 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

8 The invention provides a new and improved system and method of connecting  
9 telephone sets to the public switched telephony network (PSTN) through a home area  
10 network to facilitate, inter alia, provision of a variety of telephony services.

11 In brief summary, the invention provides a telephony services provider arrangement for use  
12 in connection with a server in a home area network, the telephony services provider arrangement  
13 being configured to provide at least one telephony service in connection with at least one telephony  
14 device connected to the server. The telephony services provider arrangement comprises a telephone  
15 interface and a control module. The telephone interface is configured to, in a telephone link  
16 connected state, connect the at least one telephony device to a telephone link and, in a telephone link  
17 disconnected state, disconnect the at least one telephony device from the telephone link to facilitate  
18 provision of the at least one telephony service to the at least one telephony device. The control  
19 module configured to selectively control the telephone interface to (i) the telephone link connected  
20 state to facilitate receipt of incoming calls by the at least one telephony device, and (ii) the telephone  
21 link disconnected state to facilitate provision of the at least one telephony service to the at least one  
22 telephony device.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

This invention is pointed out with particularity in the appended claims. The above and further advantages of this invention may be better understood by referring to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 depicts a home area network including a telephony services provider arrangement providing an interface to the public switched telephony network (PSTN), constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram of the PSTN interface useful in the home area network depicted in FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is a flow chart of operations performed by the PSTN interface in which the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AN ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 depicts a home area network 10 including an telephony services provider arrangement that provides an interface to the public switched telephony network (PSTN), constructed in accordance with the invention. Generally, the home area network 10 facilitates the connection of a plurality of household appliances, devices, television and radio receivers, telephone sets, and other facilities (generally "devices") 11(1) through 11(N) (generally identified by reference numeral 11(n)) to a home server 12 over one or more digital communication links generally identified by reference numeral 13 and analog communication links generally identified by reference numeral 14. The home server 12 can also connect to a number of external connections, including a central office in the public switched telephony network (PSTN) over a PSTN link 23, a network such as the Internet over a network link 20, a cable connection (for use in providing cable

1 television, telephony, Internet and other services as will be apparent to those skilled in the art) over  
2 cable link 22, a compact disk player over a compact disk link 21, a barcode reader over barcode link  
3 24, and perhaps other devices (such as devices providing information via satellite and the like, home  
4 security devices, and so forth) over other links generally identified by reference numeral 25.

5 As described in, for example, the aforementioned Edson and Tabloski, et al, applications, the  
6 devices 11(n) can transfer information among themselves over the respective communication link  
7 13, 14 to which they are connected. In addition, the devices 11(n) connected to one communication  
8 link 13, 14 can transfer information to devices connected to another communication link 13, 14 and  
9 between the devices 11(n) and the PSTN, network, cable, etc., through the server 12; in that  
10 operation, if one device 11(n') is connected to an analog communication link 14 and another device  
11 11(n'') (n''≠n') is connected to a digital communication link 13, the server 12 can perform a digital  
12 to analog or analog to digital conversion as necessary. In addition, the server 12 operates to store  
13 information received from the PSTN, network, cable, and devices 11(n) for later transmission over  
14 the PSTN, network, cable, etc., and later transmission to the devices 11(n). The information  
15 transferred over communication links 13 is preferably in digital form, as is the information stored  
16 on the server. On the other hand, information may be transferred over other connections in digital  
17 or analog form as appropriate.

18 The devices 11(n) that can be connected to the home area network 10 can include a number  
19 of types of appliances, including but not limited to devices such as personal computers, personal  
20 digital assistant (PDA) devices, telephony devices (illustratively device 11(N)), and home  
21 entertainment devices such as radio and television receivers, DVD, compact disk, video and audio  
22 tape and record players, and the like. In addition, devices 11(n) that can be connected to the home  
23 area network can include lighting, heating and cooling, and similar systems, as well as appliances  
24 such as stoves and ovens. If a particular device is a "legacy" device, that is, a device that itself does  
25 not have an interface that can be connected to a digital communication link 13, that legacy device  
26 can be provided with a suitable interface to allow it to be so connected.

1 Generally, the home area network 10 operates to allow information to be stored on the server  
2 12, transferred among the devices 11(n), and transferred from or to a number of external sources or  
3 destinations, including, for example, sources or destinations over a network such as the Internet or  
4 the public switched telephony network (PSTN), cable or satellite television or radio, music sources  
5 such as compact disks. The information may comprise any form of information, including, for  
6 example, audio information, image and video information, information in text form, control  
7 information for, for example, controlling one device from another or from the server 12 in relation  
8 to, for example, occurrence of certain events, computer programs, and so forth. The home area  
9 network can be used to, for example, transfer audio information from sources to destinations such  
10 as the server 12 for storage or to various devices 11(n) for playing. Similarly, the home area network  
11 10 can be used to transfer image or video information from sources to destinations such as the server  
12 12 for storage or to various devices 11(n) for display. In addition, the home area network 10 can be  
13 used to transfer control information to control controllable devices, such as lighting, appliances such  
14 as stoves and ovens, heating and cooling systems, alarm systems and the like.

15 The communication links 13, 14 may be in any form, including a hard link such as a wire,  
16 optical fiber or other arrangement for transferring electrical, optical or other signals among the  
17 appliances. Alternatively or in addition, communication links 13, 14 may comprise wireless links,  
18 such as but not limited to infrared links or links provided by signals in other parts of the electro-  
19 magnetic spectrum. Communication links 13, 14 may comprise communication links specially  
20 provided for the home area network 10, and/or they may include pre-existing links such as telephone  
21 lines, wiring provided for, for example, AC power distribution, and the like.

22 Each device 11(n) connected to a digital communication link 13 preferably includes or is  
23 provided with an interface (not separately shown) that enables it to transmit information, in the form  
24 of message packets to, and/or receive information in the form of message packets from each other  
25 and the home server 12 over the respective communication link 13. When a device 11(n) receives  
26 message packets containing information, it can use the information as described below.

1 Generally, the server 12 includes a number of components (not separately shown),  
2 including components for processing, storing and retrieving data in digital form, and for  
3 converting data between digital and analog form. With particular reference to the present  
4 invention, the server 12 also includes an interface 30 to the PSTN link 23 that facilitates  
5 connection of telephony devices thereto through the server 12. The telephony devices may  
6 be any type of devices that may make use of the PSTN and telephony services, including, for  
7 example, voice telephone devices, facsimile ("fax") machines, personal computers, and so  
8 forth, for placing and receiving telephone calls involving voice, fax and data  
9 communications. The server 12 provides a number of services, including, for example,  
10 automatic answering and recording of messages, providing a plurality of voice mailboxes,  
11 and the like. In addition, if a telephone call is received, the server 12 can provide a  
12 notification to any device 11(n) connected thereto, including, for example, a notification for  
13 display on a television receiver or personal computer that may be connected to a  
14 communication link 13, 14. If the telephone subscriber is also subscribing to the caller  
15 identification service, in which the PSTN provides the identification of callers, the displayed  
16 notification may also include the identification of the caller.

17 The telephone interface 30 provides an arrangement whereby the telephony devices  
18 connected to the server 12 are preferably normally connected to the PSTN link 23 so that,  
19 when a call is received, and if a user desires to answer it, he or she may do so. The telephone  
20 interface 30 also allows the server 12 to monitor the status of an incoming call so that, if the  
21 user does not answer the call, the server 12 may answer the call and record a message. In  
22 addition, if the user is also subscribing to the caller identification service, the server 12 can  
23 receive the caller identification information and display it along with the call notification as  
24 described above. On the other hand, the telephone interface 30 also provides an arrangement  
25 whereby the telephony devices can be disconnected from the PSTN link 23 to, for example,  
26 enable a user to listen to messages that have been recorded by the server 12, manage

1 messages, establish and manage voice mailboxes established on the server 12 to receive  
2 messages for various individuals, and otherwise manage telephony and other services  
3 provided by the server 12 using conventional telephony devices that are connected to the  
4 server.

5 FIG. 2 depicts a functional block diagram of a telephone interface 30 in accordance  
6 with the invention. With reference to FIG. 2, telephone interface 30 connects to the PSTN  
7 link 23 and to one or more telephony devices 31(1) through 31(N) (generally identified by  
8 reference numeral 31(n) over an analog communication link, identified in FIG. 2 by  
9 reference numeral 32. The telephony devices 31(n) can be any conventional telephony  
10 devices, and may include devices that dial using DTMF (dual-tone multiple-frequency)  
11 tones, dial pulses and the like. The telephone interface 30 includes a number of elements,  
12 including a selector switch 33, a modem 34, an RS232 converter 36, a ring detector 37, and  
13 a subscriber line interface card 41.

14 Generally, the selector switch 33, under control of signals from the server's processing  
15 components, controls the connection and disconnection of the communication link 32 and  
16 modem 34 to the PSTN link 23. When the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link connected  
17 state, in which the communication link 32 and modem 34 are connected to the PSTN link 23,  
18 the telephony devices 31(n) can receive and place telephone calls over the PSTN link 23.  
19 In that PSTN link connected state, the modem 34 is also connected to the PSTN link 23 and,  
20 if the subscriber does not answer an incoming call, the modem 34 can answer the call,  
21 provide an "out-going message" to the calling party and, if the calling party leaves a message,  
22 receive the message and enable the message from the calling party to be stored on the server  
23 12.

24 On the other hand, when the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link disconnected state,  
25 in which the communication link 32 and modem 34 are not connected to the PSTN link 23,



1 the telephony devices 31(n) cannot receive or place telephone calls over the PSTN link 23.  
2 Instead, the communication link 32 is connected to the modem 34. In that condition, a user,  
3 using the telephony device 31(n) can control the modem 34 to enable the retrieval of  
4 previously recorded messages, record an out-going message, and control the various  
5 telephony services provided by the server 12. In that state, the communication link 32 and  
6 modem 34 are also connected to the subscriber line interface card 41, which can provide  
7 electric power to facilitate communication between the communication link 32 and modem  
8 34. In addition, as will be described below, if another party attempts to place a call to the  
9 PSTN link 23, the ring detector 37 detects the ring signal that the telephone central office  
10 provides over the PSTN link 23 and provides a notification to the server's processor. The  
11 processor, in turn, can enable a notification that an incoming call is being received to be  
12 provided over the communication link 32, and the user can determine whether to take the  
13 call. If the user decides to take the call, he or she can enable the selector switch 33 to return  
14 to the PSTN link connected state. The selector switch 33 is under control of the server's  
15 processor, and may be transitioned from the PSTN link connected state to the PSTN link  
16 disconnected state, and from the PSTN link disconnected state to the PSTN link disconnected  
17 state in response to, for example, control codes input by a user through a keypad that is  
18 normally provided on a telephony device to facilitate dialing.

19 The selector switch 33 includes two switch sections 33C and 33M, both of which are  
20 controlled in tandem by the server's processing components (not separately shown). Each  
21 switch section is a double pole-double throw switch. Switch section 33C includes six  
22 terminals, including a terminal pair generally identified by reference numeral 33C(1) that  
23 connects to the wires comprising communication link 32 and a terminal pair 33C(2) that  
24 connects to the wires comprising PSTN link 23. Similarly, switch section 33M includes  
25 three terminals, including a terminal pair 33M(1) that connects to wires connected the  
26 modem 34 and a terminal pair 33M(2) that connects to wires connected to the PSTN link 23.

1 Terminal pairs 33C(3) and 33M(3) of the switch sections 33C and 33M are connected  
2 together and to the subscriber line interface card 41. Each switch section has a pole pair  
3 33CP and 33MP that are affixed to respective terminal pair 33C(1) and 33C(2) and that can  
4 be selectively connected to respective terminal pair 33C(2), 33M(2) or 33C(3), 33M(3).  
5 When the pole pairs 33CP and 33MP are connected to terminal pairs 33C(2) and 33M(2), the  
6 selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link connected state and, when the pole pairs 33CP and  
7 33MP are connected to terminal pairs 33C(3) and 33M(3), the selector switch 33 is in the  
8 PSTN link disconnected state. As noted above, the pole pairs 33CP and 33MP are controlled  
9 in tandem, with both pole pairs 33CP and 33MP being connected to respective terminal pairs  
10 33C(2) and 33M(2) simultaneously, or to respective terminal pairs 33C(3) and 33M(3)  
11 simultaneously. The pole pairs 33CP and 33MP will not be connected to respective terminal  
12 pairs 33C(2) and 33M(3) simultaneously, or to respective terminal pairs 33C(3) and 33M(2)  
13 simultaneously.

14 When the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link connected state, since the pole pair  
15 33CP of the switch section 33C connects between terminal pairs 33C(1) and 33C(2), the  
16 telephone interface 30 is in condition to allow incoming calls to be coupled to the  
17 communication link 32, where they may be received through the telephone devices 31(n).  
18 Similarly, since the pole pair 33MP of the switch section 33M connects between terminal  
19 pairs 33M(1) and 33M(2), the telephone interface 30 is in condition to allow incoming calls  
20 to be coupled to the modem 34. As will be described below, if an incoming call is not  
21 answered by a telephone device, the modem 34, under control of the server's processor, will  
22 answer the call, provide an outgoing message, receive an incoming message if the calling  
23 party desires to leave one, and provide the incoming message to the server's storage for later  
24 retrieval. In addition, when the calling party goes on hook, the modem 34 can go on-hook,  
25 thereby to allow another incoming call to be received or to allow a call to be placed through  
26 the telephone devices 31(n). Alternatively, if the server is conditioned to provide a

1 maximum time period for incoming messages, if the calling party's message reaches the  
2 maximum time period, the processor can enable the modem 34 to go on-hook to terminate  
3 the call.

4 Similarly, when the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link connected state, since the  
5 pole pair 33CP of the switch section 33C connects between terminal pairs 33C(1) and  
6 33C(2), if a user who wishes to make a call takes a telephone device 31(n) off hook and  
7 enters a telephone number, the number will be received by the central office and processed  
8 in a conventional manner. Similarly, if the user, through the telephone device's keypad, enter  
9 predetermined control codes, which are typically prefixed by the tone provided by, for  
10 example, the "star" ("\*") key, followed by tones provided by one or more number keys, the  
11 central office can be enabled to enable, disable or otherwise control telephony services that  
12 are provided to the telephone subscriber by the central office.

13 It will be appreciated that, when the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link connected  
14 state, control codes entered by the user will also be coupled by the switch section 33M to the  
15 modem 34. As will be described below, if the user enters a control code, the modem 34 will  
16 notify the processor and, if the user enters a predetermined control codes, the server's  
17 processor can enable operations related to the server's call answering services to be provided,  
18 which may include, for example, retrieval and playing of previously-recorded messages,  
19 deletion of messages, creation of mailboxes, recording of outgoing messages and the like.  
20 If the user enters a call answering control code, the processor may enable the selector switch  
21 33 to switch to the PSTN link disconnected state. When the selector switch 33 is in the  
22 PSTN link disconnected state, since the pole pair 33CP of the switch section 33C connects  
23 between terminal pairs 33C(1) and 33C(3) and the pole pair 33MP of the switch section 33M  
24 connects between terminal pairs 33M(1) and 33M(3), the telephone interface 30 connects the

1 communication link 32 to the modem 34, while disconnecting the PSTN link 23 from the  
2 communication link 32 and modem 34. Since the communication link 32 and modem 34  
3 are disconnected from the PSTN link 23, telephone calls that are placed to the PSTN link 23  
4 will not be received by either a telephone device 31(n) connected to the communication link  
5 32 or the modem 34.

6 However, as is apparent, in the PSTN link disconnected state, the communication link  
7 32 is connected to the modem 34, as well as to the subscriber line interface card 41. In that  
8 case, subsequent input provided by the user through the keypad of the respective telephone  
9 device 31(n) will be provided only to the modem 34, and, since the communication link 32  
10 and modem 34 are isolated from the PSTN link 23, without the interruption of the dial tone  
11 that is provided by the central office on PSTN link 23. In addition, as noted above, if, while  
12 the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link disconnected state, the processor receives a  
13 notificatin from the ring detector 37 indicating that the central office has placed a ring signal  
14 on the PSTN link 23, which will be the case if another party attempts to place a call to the  
15 PSTN link 23 as called party, the ring detector 37 will detect the ringing signal and provide  
16 a notification to the server's processor. When that occurs, the server 12 can provide a  
17 notification of the call over the communication link 32 to allow the user to determine  
18 whether to take the call. It will be appreciated that the ring detector 37 will also provide  
19 notifications of incoming calls to the processor while the selector switch is in the PSTN link  
20 connected state when the central office provides a ring signal on PSTN link 23, and, in that  
21 case the processor can select to make use of one or both of the notifications provided by the  
22 ring detector or the notifications provided by the modem 34.

23 The server's processor can also be enabled to provide at least some of the telephony  
24 services (that is, enabling a user to listen to messages that have been recorded by the server  
25 12, manage messages, establish and manage voice mailboxes, and otherwise manage

1 telephony and other services provided by the server 12) provided thereby when the telephone  
2 interface 30 is in the PSTN link connected state in response to a call received over the PSTN  
3 link 23, particularly if the incoming call is not answered by a telephony device 31(n). In that  
4 case, if the modem 34 receives one or more control codes, it can notify the processor, which  
5 can provide the respective services in a manner similar to the manner in which it provides  
6 the respective service when requested through a telephony device 31(n). It will be  
7 appreciated that the processor may require an authentication code, password or other  
8 identifier to be provided by the calling party before the various services will be provided.

9 As noted above, if an incoming call is received and not answered while the selector  
10 switch 33 is in the PSTN link connected state, the modem 34 can answer the call, provide an  
11 outgoing message, and receive messages from the calling party and enable them to be stored.  
12 In addition, the modem 34 can, under control of a telephony device 31(n), enable messages  
13 to be retrieved and provided thereto for playing. The modem 34 is preferably a  
14 data/fax/voice modem that can receive digital data, facsimile and voice communications in  
15 analog form over the PSTN link 23 and provide a digital DIGITIZED AUDIO OUT signal  
16 representing digital data for storage by the server's storage components. Similarly, the  
17 modem 34 can receive a digital DIGITIZED AUDIO IN signal representing digital data  
18 retrieved from the server's storage components and convert the data to analog audio form for  
19 transmission through the switch section 33M. If the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link  
20 connected state, the analog audio signal provided by the modem 34 will be transmitted both  
21 over the PSTN link 23 and the communication link 32. On the other hand, if the selector  
22 switch is in the PSTN link disconnected state, the analog audio signal provided by the  
23 modem 34 will be transmitted over only the communication link 32.

24 The modem 34 also provides status information to the server's processor components.  
25 The status information is provided as a SERIAL DATA signal, which is coupled to the

1 server's processor through the RS232 converter 36. The status information can notify the  
2 processor that a call is being received and the status of the call, including, for example, if the  
3 call is answered by one of the telephone devices. In addition, if the telephone subscriber has  
4 subscribed to the caller identification service, the status information can provide the caller  
5 identification to the processor. The processor can use the status information indicating that  
6 a call is being received and the caller identification to, for example, provide a notification to  
7 a device 11(n) as described above. The call status information can, for example, include ring  
8 information that can be used by the processor to determine whether a telephone device 31(n)  
9 has gone off-hook within a predetermined number of rings to answer an incoming call, and,  
10 if not, initiate call answering to facilitate recording of a message. The call status information  
11 can also include call termination information that, if a message is being recorded, the  
12 processor can determine the message has ended.

13  
14 With this background, operations performed by the telephone interface 30 in  
15 connection with receiving a call and in responding to a request from a user through a  
16 telephone device 31(n) regarding recorded messages will be described in connection with  
17 FIG. 2 and the flow chart depicted in FIG. 3. Generally, in the telephone interface 30, the  
18 selector switch 33 will initially be in the PSTN link connected state, with the pole pair 33CP  
19 of switch section 33C interconnecting the terminal pairs 33C(1) and 33C(2) and pole pair  
20 33MP of switch section 33M interconnecting the terminal pairs 33M(1) and 33M(2). In that  
21 condition, calls placed to the PSTN link 23 by a calling party will be completed by the  
22 central office to the PSTN link 23, and, when the modem 34 receives a signal from the  
23 switch section 33M, it will initially determine whether the signal is representative of a ring  
24 signal from the central office or a control code, the control code comprising a DTMF signal  
25 from a telephony device 31(n) for use by the server 12 (step 100). If the modem 34  
26 determines that the signal is a representative of a ring signal from the central office, it will  
initially provide call status information to the processor indicating that a new call is being

1 received (step 101). In addition, if the modem 34 receives caller identification information,  
2 it can provide the caller identification information to the processor (step 102). After the  
3 processor is notified that a new call is being received, it can enable a notification of the call  
4 to be displayed or otherwise signaled by one or more of the devices 11(n), along with any  
5 received caller identification information (step 103). It will be appreciated that, the  
6 telephony devices 31(n) will also receive the ring signal and, if one or more of them have  
7 ringers or other devices for providing an audible notification, they may be actuated to  
8 produce the audible notification. In addition, the telephony devices 31(n) will also receive  
9 the caller identification information, and if one or more of the telephony devices have  
10 displays for displaying caller identification information, they may be actuated to display the  
11 caller identification information.

12 The modem 34, for each ring signal received thereby, provides call status information  
13 to the processor indicating that a ring signal had been received (step 104). Each time the  
14 processor receives call status information from the modem 34 indicating that a ring signal  
15 has been received, it will determine whether the number of ring signals received exceeds a  
16 predetermined threshold value (step 105), and, if not events return to step 104 to allow the  
17 modem to wait for the next ring signal to be received. It will be clear from the following that  
18 the predetermined threshold value will correspond to the number of rings at which the server  
19 12 will answer the call and allow the calling party to leave a message.

20 The modem 34 and processor will sequence through steps 104 and 105 for a number  
21 of iterations until either a user answers the call or the processor determines that the number  
22 of ring signals that have been received exceeds the predetermined threshold value. If the  
23 processor determines that the number of ring signals that have been received exceeds the  
24 predetermined threshold value, it proceeds to a sequence in which it enables the modem to  
25 provide an outgoing message and for transmission over the PSTN link 23, and to receive a

1 message and provide a digitized version thereof to storage for later retrieval. In the  
2 following, it will be assumed that the server 12 provides a plurality of mailboxes, and that  
3 a calling party who wishes to leave a message can identify the mailbox that is to receive the  
4 message by depressing a key on the keypad of his or her telephony device (not shown) to  
5 provide a DTMF control code. In those operations, the processor will enable the modem to  
6 go off-hook to answer the call (step 106) and will enable digital data representing the  
7 outgoing message to be retrieved from server storage and provided to the modem 34 as the  
8 DIGITIZED AUDIO IN signal (step 107). The modem 34 converts the DIGITIZED AUDIO  
9 IN signal to analog form and transmit it to the calling party over the PSTN link 23 (step 108).  
10 If the modem 34 receives a DTMF control code identifying the mailbox into which a  
11 subsequently received message is to be stored, it provides the control code to the processor  
12 (step 109). Thereafter, the calling party can provide a message in analog form, which the  
13 modem 34 converts to digital form and couples to the storage as digital DIGITIZED AUDIO  
14 OUT signal (step 110). The storage will store the digital information provided thereto in  
15 storage locations as determined by the processor (step 111) and the processor will associate  
16 the message with the mailbox identified by the control code provided thereto in step 109  
17 (step 112).

18 When the calling party hangs up (step 113), the modem 34 provides call status  
19 information to the processor indicating that the calling party has gone on-hook and the call  
20 terminated (step 114), after which the processor can terminate recording of the message, if  
21 any, and enable the modem 34 to go to the on-hook condition to terminate the call (step 115).  
22 It will be appreciated that the calling party may also go on-hook without leaving a message  
23 and even during the ring sequence while the ring signals are being received. In that case, if  
24 the calling party hangs up during the ring sequence, before the modem has gone off-hook and  
25 answered the call, the modem 34 need merely provide call status information to the processor  
26 indicating that the calling party has gone on-hook and otherwise ignore the call. On the other



1 hand, if the calling party hangs up after the modem 34 has gone off-hook, but without leaving  
2 a message, the modem 34 can provide call status information to the processor indicating that  
3 the calling party has gone on-hook, and the processor can enable the modem 34 to return to  
4 the on-hook condition.

5         Returning to step 100, if the modem 34 determines in that step that the signal received  
6 from the selector switch 33 is a DTMF control code, it will step to a sequence in which the  
7 control code is processed. As noted above, the DTMF control code may comprise a control  
8 code to control a telephony service provided by the central office, or alternatively it may  
9 control a telephony service provided by the server 12, such as retrieving and playing  
10 previously-stored messages, recording an outgoing message, and other services as will be  
11 apparent to those skilled in the art. Typically, DTMF control codes include a prefix tone  
12 corresponding to the telephony device's "star" ("\*") and/or "pound" ("#) key followed by one  
13 or more tones corresponding to the telephony device's numerical keys. In the following it  
14 will be assumed that, to make use of any of the telephony services provided by the server 12,  
15 the user will initially enter a DTMF control code that enables the server 12 to, in turn,  
16 condition the selector switch 33 to the PSTN link disconnected state, and thereafter enters  
17 one or more DTMF control codes to enable the server 12 to provide the particular telephony  
18 service or services desired by the user. By providing that the selector switch 33 initially  
19 switch from the PSTN link connected state to the PSTN link disconnected state, thereby  
20 disconnecting the communication link 32 and the modem 34 from the PSTN link 23, it will  
21 be appreciated that the user can make use of the telephony services provided by the server  
22 12 without the possible annoyance of the dial tone provided by the central office on the  
23 PSTN link 23, and in addition will further ensure that subsequent DTMF control codes input  
24 by a user are not received and erroneously used by the central office. It will be appreciated  
25 that the DTMF control code provided by the user to enable the server 12 to condition the

1 selector switch to the PSTN link disconnected state will preferably not correspond to a  
2 DTMF control code used by the central office in providing a telephony service.

3 In any case, after the modem 34 determines in step 100 that it has received a DTMF  
4 control code, it will provide the DTMF control code as CALL STATUS signals to the  
5 processor (step 120). The processor will determine whether the DTMF control code is the  
6 control code to enable the selector switch 33 to be conditioned to the PSTN link disconnected  
7 state (step 121). If the processor makes a positive determination in step 121, it will enable  
8 the selector switch 33 to be conditioned to the PSTN link disconnected state (step 122).  
9 When the modem 34 receives a subsequent DTMF control code in step 100, which will  
10 identify the type of telephony service to be provided by the server 12, it will also provide the  
11 DTMF control code to the processor which will determine the type of telephony service to  
12 be provided. If the processor determines that the telephony service is the playback of  
13 previously recorded messages (step 123), it will determine whether there are any messages  
14 to be played (step 124) and, if so, enable them to be retrieved from storage and provided to  
15 the modem 34 as the ANALOG AUDIO IN signal (step 125). The modem 34, in turn, will  
16 convert the digital message information that it received from storage to analog form for  
17 transmission over the communication link 32 (step 126). The user can hear the messages on  
18 the telephony device that he or she is using. When the user hangs up (step 127), the modem  
19 34 will provide a notification thereof as the CALL STATUS signal to the processor (step  
20 128), and the processor can, in turn, terminate message retrieval, if all of the messages have  
21 not been retrieved (step 129), and, if the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link disconnected  
22 state, enable it to return to the PSTN link connected state (step 130). It will be appreciated  
23 that, after the messages have been played and before the user hangs up, the processor may,  
24 in the same manner that it provides the previously-recorded messages, provide a message to  
25 the user notifying him or her of other options, that is, other telephony services provided by  
26 the server 12, and allow him or her to initiate another telephony service prior to hanging up.

1           Returning to step 124, if the processor determines in that step that there are no  
2 messages to be played, it can enable a suitable notification to be provided to the user (step  
3 131). For example, if the notification is to be an audible notification, such as a beep or  
4 spoken notification, the processor can enable the digital signal therefor to be provided to the  
5 modem 34 as the DIGITIZED AUDIO IN signal, which the modem 34 can convert the  
6 digital signal to analog form for transmission over the communication link 32 in the same  
7 manner as a previously-recorded message.

8           It will be appreciated that, if the server 12 provides multiple mailboxes in which  
9 messages may be stored, the processor, prior to determining whether there are any messages  
10 to be played (reference step 125) can enable a audio notification to be played requesting the  
11 identification of the mailbox from which messages are to be played, and allow the user to  
12 provide the identification. In those operations, the processor will enable digital data  
13 representing the audio notification to be provided to the modem 34 as the DIGITIZED  
14 AUDIO IN signal, which the modem 34 can convert the digital signal to analog form for  
15 transmission over the communication link 32 in the same manner as a previously-recorded  
16 message. The user can use the telephony device's keypad to provide DTMF signals that  
17 identify the mailbox from which messages are to be played, and the modem 34 can provide  
18 the DTMF tone information to the processor as the CALL STATUS signal. The processor  
19 can thereafter use the CALL STATUS signal to determine the mailbox from which messages  
20 (if any) are to be retrieved.

21           Returning to step 123, if the processor determines that the DTMF control code is not  
22 one to enable retrieval of messages, it can sequence to step 140 to determine whether the  
23 DTMF control code is to enable an outgoing message to be recorded. If the processor makes  
24 a positive determination in step 140, it will enable the modem 34 to provide a notification  
25 to the user that he or she should begin speaking and thereafter enable the modem to convert

1 the outgoing message from analog form to digital form and the digitized message to be  
2 stored. More specifically, following step 140, the processor will enable the notification that  
3 the user should begin speaking to be coupled, in digital form, to the modem 34 (step 141),  
4 which converts the notification to analog form for transmission to the user's telephony device  
5 31(n) over the communication link 32 (step 142). Thereafter, as the user provides the  
6 outgoing message (step 143), the modem 34 will receive the outgoing message in analog  
7 form and convert it to digital form as the DIGITIZED VOICE OUT signal (step 144), which  
8 the processor will enable to be stored for future use (step 145). When the user hangs up  
9 otherwise terminates the outgoing message (step 146), the modem 34 will provide a  
10 notification thereof as the CALL STATUS signal to the processor (step 147), and the  
11 processor can, in turn, terminate storage of the digitized outgoing message (step 148), and  
12 enable the selector switch 33 to return to the PSTN link connected state and open the make  
13 busy relay 37 (step 149). It will be appreciated that, after the outgoing message has  
14 terminated and before the user hangs up, the processor may, in the same manner that it  
15 provides the previously-recorded messages, provide a message to the user notifying him or  
16 her of other options, that is, other telephony services provided by the server 12, and allow  
17 him or her to initiate another telephony service prior to hanging up.

18 Returning to step 140, if the processor determines in that step that the DTMF control  
19 code is not to enable an outgoing message to be recorded, it will proceed to step 160 to  
20 determine whether the DTMF control code is for another telephony service provided by the  
21 server 12, and, if so, it and the elements of the telephone interface 30 will operate to provide  
22 the service in a manner similar to that described above, as adjusted for the respective service  
23 (step 161), and thereafter the selector switch 33 to will be conditioned to return to the PSTN  
24 link connected state and open the make busy relay 37 (step 162). It will be appreciated that,  
25 after the service has been provided and before the user hangs up, the processor may, in the  
26 same manner that it provides the previously-recorded messages, provide a message to the

1 user notifying him or her of other options, that is, other telephony services provided by the  
2 server 12, and allow him or her to initiate another telephony service prior to hanging up.

3 It will also be appreciated that, if the processor made a negative determination in step  
4 123, it may require authentication indicia to be provided before permitting steps 127 through  
5 162 to be performed.

6 If the ring detector 37 receives a ringing signal indicating that an incoming call is  
7 being received over the PSTN link 23 (step 170), it can notify the processor (step 171). The  
8 processor, in turn, after it receives the notification from the ring detector 37, can determine  
9 whether the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link disconnected state (step 172). If the  
10 processor makes a positive determination in step 172, it can provide an audible notification  
11 over the communication link 32 that an incoming call is being received (step 173). If the  
12 user thereafter enters an appropriate DTMF control code to indicate that he or she wishes to  
13 receive the incoming call, the modem 34 can provide a corresponding notification to the  
14 processor (step 174), which, in turn, will terminate message retrieval, if all of the messages  
15 have not been retrieved (step 175), and enable the selector switch 33 to return to the PSTN  
16 link connected state to allow the user to take the call (step 176). As noted above, if the  
17 processor makes a negative determination in step 172, it can ignore the notification from the  
18 ring detector 37.

19 The invention provides a number of advantages. In particular, the invention provides  
20 a telephone interface 30 for a server 12 in a home area network 10 that interfaces telephony  
21 devices in the home to the public switched telephony network (PSTN), and that provides  
22 various telephony services. In addition, it does so in such a manner that, if the server 12  
23 malfunctions, or is powered down, since the selector switch's default state is the PSTN link  
24 connected state, the telephony devices 31(n) will still be able to access the PSTN through the  
25 telephone interface 30.

1 It will be appreciated that numerous modifications may be made to the telephone  
2 interface 30 as described herein. For example, the information represented by the CALL  
3 STATUS signal may be provided to the processor using a variety of methodologies. In  
4 addition, the telephone interface 30 can be provided without a home network adapter 40 or  
5 a ring detector 37. It will be appreciated however, that, if a ring detector 37, or component  
6 that serves a similar purpose, is not provided, if a calling party attempts to place a call to the  
7 PSTN link while the selector switch 33 is in the PSTN link disconnected state, the user will  
8 not be notified if another party attempts to place a call to the PSTN link 23.

9 As another modification, instead of or in addition to a ring detector 37, the telephone  
10 interface 30 can be provided with a make busy relay (not separately shown) that, when the  
11 processor enables the selector switch 33 to go into the PSTN link disconnected mode, it can  
12 also enable the make busy relay to go into a condition that will cause the central office to  
13 believe that the PSTN link 23 is open so that the central office will mark the PSTN link 23  
14 as busy. The make busy relay has two states, an open state and a busy state, which can be  
15 controlled by the server's processor. The make busy relay can essentially force the PSTN  
16 central office to recognize the PSTN link 23 as being in an off-hook condition, even if none  
17 of the telephone devices 31(n) are in the off-hook condition, so that the telephone subscriber  
18 line will be in the busy condition. The default condition of the make busy relay is the open  
19 state, in which the central office will mark the PSTN link 23 as not being busy. In that case,  
20 when a calling party attempts to place a call to the PSTN link 23 as the called party, the  
21 central office will complete the call. On the other hand, when the processor conditions the  
22 make busy relay to the busy condition, the make busy relay will close to condition the  
23 PSTN link 23 so as to enable the central office to mark the PSTN link 23 as being busy. In  
24 that case, if a calling party attempts to wishes to place a call to the PSTN link 23 as the called  
25 party, the central office will not complete the call, but instead will provide a busy tone to the  
26 calling party indicating that the line is busy.

1 In one embodiment, in which the PSTN link 23 comprises two physical wires, when  
2 the make busy relay is in the open state, it will provide an open circuit therebetween. On  
3 the other hand, when the make busy relay is in the make busy state, it will close a circuit  
4 between the two wires in a manner similar to that performed by a telephone device 31(n)  
5 when it goes off hook. Since the central office provides a current between the two wires,  
6 it can detect when the make busy relay goes into the make busy state by noting the increase  
7 in current in the circuit formed between the two wires.

8 The processor can enable the make busy relay to go into the make busy state when,  
9 for example, the selector switch 33 goes into the PSTN link disconnected state. In that case,  
10 when a calling party places a call to the PSTN link 23 while, for example, a user is retrieving  
11 previously-stored messages, the central office will provide a busy signal to the calling party.

12 FIG. 4 schematically depicts a portion of a second embodiment of a telephone  
13 interface, identified by reference numeral 230. The telephone interface 230 provides an  
14 arrangement for providing subscriber loop current that may be necessary to allow certain  
15 types of telephony devices to be used with the server 12. Generally, the telephone central  
16 office provides a subscriber loop current that may be required by those types of telephony  
17 devices to power certain functions, such as ringing, DTMF signal generation, and so forth.  
18 Other types of telephony devices may provide their own power, obtained from, for example,  
19 electrical batteries, AC power, or the like, and may not need power from the telephone  
20 central office for those functions. To facilitate use of types of telephony devices that do  
21 require power from a central office, the telephone interface 230 also provides an arrangement  
22 for providing subscriber loop current to those telephony devices, illustratively, telephony  
23 device 231.

24 With reference to FIG. 4, the telephone interface 230 also includes a selector switch  
25 233 for selectively connecting the telephony device 231 and a modem 234 to, or

1     disconnecting them from, the PSTN link 23. As noted above, the PSTN link 23,  
2     communication link 32, and so forth, depicted in FIG. 2 actually comprise two wires, and in  
3     FIG. 4 the wires comprising the respective links 23, 232, and so forth, are depicted explicitly  
4     and distinguished by indices "a" and "b". In addition, as noted above, the selector switch 33  
5     is a double pole-double throw switch, and in FIG. 4 the respective double terminals and poles  
6     of the respective switches 233C and 233M are depicted explicitly and distinguished by  
7     indices "a" and "b". The telephone interface 230 is also provided with an arrangement 240  
8     that provides subscriber loop current, including current sources 241 and 242 and a capacitor  
9     243. Current source 241 is connected to terminal 233C(3)(a) of switch 233C, and current  
10    source 242 is connected to terminal 233M(3)(a) of switch 233M. Capacitor 243 is connected  
11    between terminals 233C(3)(b) and 233M(3)(b) of switches 233C and 233M and provides an  
12    AC (alternating current) short for audio frequencies. Terminals 233C(3)(b) and 233M(3)(b)  
13    are connected together. Current source 241 is connected to a positive voltage source to  
14    provide current, and current source 242 is connected to a negative voltage source to sink  
15    current. When, as depicted in FIG. 4, the selector switch 233 is in the PSTN link  
16    disconnected state, the current sources 241 and 242 provide subscriber loop current to the  
17    loop consisting of terminal 233C(3)(a), pole 233CP(a), terminal 233C(1)(a), communication  
18    link wire 232(a), telephony device 231, communication link wire 232(b), terminal  
19    233C(1)(b) pole 233CP(b), terminal 233C(3)(b), terminal 233M(3)(b), pole 233MP(b),  
20    terminal 233M(1)(b), modem 234, terminal 233M(1)(a), pole 233MP(a), and terminal  
21    233M(3)(a). Accordingly, when the selector switch 233 is in the PSTN link disconnected  
22    state, the switch provides a loop to which the loop current arrangement 240 can provide  
23    current.

24            The foregoing description has been limited to a specific embodiment of this invention.  
25     It will be apparent, however, that various variations and modifications may be made to the  
26     invention, with the attainment of some or all of the advantages of the invention. It is the



1 object of the appended claims to cover these and such other variations and modifications as  
2 come within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

3 What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United  
4 States is: